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OBSERVATIONS
AND
EXAMPLES

TO ASSIST
MAGISTRATES

In Setting the ASSIZE of
B R E A D
Made of W H E A T,

Under the Statute of the 3rd GEORGE II.

TOGETHER WITH
TABLES for reducing the PRICES
of diverse Customary Bushels to the Price
of the *Winchester* Bushel.

And for Shewing the AVERAGE-PRICE of
the First, Second, and Third Sorts of WHEAT.

First Printed in 1759.

To which is now added,

A P R E F A C E to enable the M A G I S -
T R A T E S to make a Comparison between the present
and former B R E A D T A B L E, and explaining the diffe-
rent Method used in setting the ASSIZE under the pre-
sent, to that used under the former Act.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. BROTHERTON, at No. 32. in
Cornhill. 1766.



THE
P R E F A C E.

THE Magistrates are authorised by the Statute, to set the Assize* and fix the PRICE† of Bread, having respect to the price which the Grain, Meal, or Flour, whereof such Bread shall be made, shall bear in the publick Market; making such reasonable Allowance to the Makers for their charges, labour, pains, livelihood, and profit, as they shall deem proper‡. 31 G. II. Sec. 2.

And

* By setting the Assize, is meant appointing what the weight of such Loaves shall be, the Prices whereof are always the same; as twelvepence, sixpence, &c.

† By fixing the PRICE, is meant appointing for what sum such Loaves shall be sold, the weights whereof are always fixed; as pecks, halfpecks, &c.

‡ The leaving it to the Magistrates to make such *reasonable allowance* as they shall *deem* proper, was highly necessary: the allowance ought to be different in different places; and it may be very necessary to vary the allowance sometimes in the same place, provided enough is given one time with another; as hath

And the price of such Grain, Meal, or Flour, is by Sec. 5. explained to mean that for which each of the several kinds, fit and proper to make the different sorts of Bread, shall *bona fide* sell for during the whole Market, and not at particular times thereof, or on particular contracts : by which words are clearly meant the *Average* price.

The striking such *Average*, will in many cases, and on many occasions, be found very difficult ; particularly where customary bushels are used ; varying from the *Statute, London, or Winchester* bushel, according to which ONLY, the ASSIZE and PRICE are to be regulated.

The late ALDERMAN DICKINSON, whose labours in this matter are well remembered, in order to remove such difficulty, to inform and assist the Magistrates, and prevent the Bakers from imposing on them, not only printed and gave them the following Pamphlet : but also was at the trouble of printing the same in the *London Chronicle* of *July* 17th to the 19th, 1759. and it is now reprinted for the same purpose.

been frequently done in *London*, and generally with great propriety. — See Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Laws, page 27, &c. printed for *Brotherton*, in *Cornhill*, where this matter is fully explained.

At



At the same time it may be proper to obviate a difficulty, which hath at several times been started, since the passing the said Act, on comparing the table therein with that in the 8th of *Anne*, which may be stated thus. “ How comes it that the “ present Bread-table is so constructed, as “ to raise the price of Bread as high “ when Wheat is at 48s. the quarter, as “ it was by the old Bread-table when “ Wheat is at 54s. ?” To this it is answered, that the apparent difference in the two tables, for there is no real one*, arises from the words *WHEATEN* and *HOUSEHOLD* in the present table, signifying very different sorts of Bread to what they did in the old table. And from the different manner of setting the *Affize*, and fixing the *Price* used under the present Act, to that which was used under the former Act.

The Breads mentioned in the former table, were *White*†, *Wheaten*, and *Household*; the *Wheaten* or middle sort, represented the whole produce of the Corn, except

* That is, the same quantity of Bread is given for the same quantity of Wheat as before, although it is differently divided; the *Wheaten* in 8th of *Anne* is the Basis of both.

† The *White* and *Household* mentioned as above, were affized in a very particular manner; the Baker was

cept Bran, made into Bread, whereas the present *Wheaten* and *Houshold*, each represents only one half; and fall in, the first between the *White* and *Wheaten*; and the other between the *Wheaten* and *Houshold* of the former Act: And although the present are supposed, and ought to be better than the former, yet, by the alteration of the method of setting the *Affize*, and fixing the *Price*, they are intended to be, and in *London* generally are sold nearly at the same price.

To give one example, the *Average* by the following table, is, as near as may be, one ninth of the *best* price: And against 6s. 9d. a bushel, the *best* price, that is 54s. the Quarter, will be found 6s. 0d. 9-16ths the *Average* price; therefore the *Affize* when the *best* Wheat is 54s. will be set under the present Act at 48s. the *Average*: Whereas under the former Act, it would have been set at 54s. the *best* price.

was to be paid for the first, half as much more as the value of the bushel of Wheat with the allowance; and for the last, only three fourths of the value of such bushel; the last was unreasonably cheap, and the first immoderately dear, and are both discontinued in the present Act, except that the Magistrates may allow of penny, or twopenny white Loaves only, and then they are to weigh three fourths of the *Wheaten* Loaves of the same price, whereas they before weighed only two thirds.

When

When the present Act was drawing up, it was foreseen and hinted, that the retaining the old names might occasion some confusion, and that it might be better to call them *White* and *Household*, or *Brown*, but it was not thought proper to change them.

More examples might be given, but every one by the assistance of this work, may easily make the comparison and satisfy himself.

As to the present method of having the prices of *all* the Wheat sold, returned to the Court of ALDERMEN, from which they find an *Average*, it certainly is more likely to prevent impositions than having only the *best*, or highest price returned, as heretofore ; because it is much easier to give an imaginary price of, or for a *small* quantity, than of, or for the *whole* quantity sold.

The reader is desired to remember, that what is said by the Alderman in the following observations ; and also what is mentioned by the Editor in this Preface, is not intended otherwise than to inform and assist, not to direct, and it is hoped, may enable the Magistrates to form to themselves some general Rules for their own conduct, according to the situation of the places where they preside, and the circumstances

starces of the Markets, and value of House-rent, Fuel, &c. with them, and when they know what the Baker's expences are, to guard against his making an unreasonable profit to himself, and thereby oppressing the Poor.

Nor is this meant as a defence of, but only to explain the present Table. The produce of the *Busbel* of *Wheat*, in Bread, always was, and ever will be the same; and whether the same is made into one sort of Bread only, or divided as at present, or as it was formerly, or in any other manner, is immaterial: It were however, to be wished, that a word signifying some known quantity could be found for the guide of the Magistrates; and that the word *Busbel*, which in different places signifies *very* different quantities, was blotted out: But such word will not be easily met with, and it may be feared that the names of Flour will not do, for although they convey an idea of a certain weight, the quality of that sold under each name varies very much.

From the word *Busbel* signifying so many different quantities, and the meaning of the words *Wheaten* and *Household* being changed the difficulties in regard to setting the Assize seem chiefly to arise.



OBSER.



OBSERVATIONS, &c.

BY the Statute only two sorts of Bread are allowed to be made of Wheat for Sale, *viz.* Wheaten and Household; and if any Bread made of Wheat be inferior in quality to Wheaten Bread, the same is to be sold at the price of Household Bread.

A Loaf of Bread called a } *lb. oz. dr.*
peck (whether it be Wheaten } 17 6 0
or Household) is to weigh

An half-peck Loaf must }
weigh } 8 11 0

And a quartern Loaf must }
weigh } 4 5 8

In the execution of the Statute, two material points are left to the discretion and equity of the Magistrates:

1st, To ascertain a reasonable allowance to the Baker for his Charges, Labour, Pains, Livelihood, and Profit.

2^{dly}, From the several prices, which different sorts of Wheat bear in the Market,

to fix upon a price which may as near as possible be the Medium or Average of them all.

As to the first, the allowance made to the Bakers in and about *London* is generally 18*d.* a bushel; but this is no rule for other parts in the Kingdom, where House-rent, Provisions, Fuel, and Labour are cheaper.

And Magistrates, who pay a due consideration to all these things, can be under little difficulty in fixing on such allowance, as will be equitable in regard both to the Public and the Baker.

The second point requires more attention ;

Because the Markets for Wheat are often so irregular, that Magistrates in fixing the Average-price thereof, from the returns made to them by the proper Officers of the prices of the first, second, and third sorts, according to the direction of the Statute, will frequently find it difficult to satisfy even themselves.

This irregularity will be found to consist in the quantity of Wheat brought to Market, being sometimes in proportion *fine*, and at other times in proportion *coarse* ;

And from thence it will arise in the first case, that the Average will rise too high,
 " " will fall too low.

If

the Affize is set from too low a price, the Baker hath not his due; and if from too high, the public will pay more than ought to be paid.

And the fixing the Average-price of Wheat, being a matter of *Equity*, the State of the Wheat-Market should be always considered: and possibly no general rule can be offered that will be equitable in all cases.

The best which seems to occur is this.

There being in fact, one time with another in the Markets, as much of the third sort of Wheat as of the first and second sorts together; let that proportion be supposed to be brought at all times to Market, and then add the price of one bushel of the first, one of the second, and two of the third sort together, and divide the amount by four for the Average-price.

Example: Suppose the prices returned to Magistrates be of
the first sort *per* bushel

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
of the first sort	0	6	0
of the second sort	0	5	6
of the third sort	0	5	0

	0	16	6
--	---	----	---

Add the price of one bushel more of the third sort		0	5	0
---	--	---	---	---

The Total is	1	1	6
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B 2

Which

(4)

Which being divided by four, gives
5s. 4½d. for the Average-price of the
bushel of Wheat.

And the Average-price and the allow-
ance to the Baker being once settled, are
to be added together as thus :

Suppose the Average-price to be	s.	d.
as above	5	4½
Add the allowance to the Baker	1	4½
	6	9

Look for this sum in the Affize-Table,
and over-against it you will find the weights
of the several Loaves, whose prices are
marked at the head of the Columns.

And in the price table look for the
same sum, and over against it you will
find the several prices of the peck, half-
peck, and quartern Loaves of each sort
of Bread.

Or suppose the allowance to the	s.	d.
Baker to be, as it is in and about	1	6
London, per bushel	—	—

And the Average-price of Wheat	s.	d.
to be	5	4½
	6	10½

Then 6s. 10½d. is the price to be looked
for in the tables, but that sum not being
to

to be found in them, it is left to the Magistrate's discretion to set the Affize either at 6s. 9d. or 7s. the prices in the tables next above and below that sum; and they ought to favour either the Public or the Baker, as the turn was given by them on setting the last Affize.

But there is one exception to this rule, which is, if it should at any time happen that the Affize stands at one of those prices last before-mentioned: in such case it is not to be altered, the Market not having varied full 3d. in the price of the bushel of Wheat, and the Statute directs, that without there shall be such a variation, no alteration in the affize shall be made.

In many places, it being customary for Bakers to buy Flour of Millers or Mealmen, and not Wheat of Farmers, the Statute hath given a discretionary power to Magistrates to set the Affize of Bread when they shall think fit, from the price of Flour, in such manner as shall be equitable; and whenever they shall so do, the undermentioned observations may not be unworthy of their notice.

1st, That three bushels of Flour will make as much Bread as four bushels of Wheat *Winchester* measure, and consequently that the value of Flour is to that of Wheat as four to three, or that ~~of~~ Flour is

is worth as many groats *per* bushel as Wheat is three-pences.

2dly, That whenever Flour sells for as many groats *per* bushel as Wheat doth three pences, the prices between Wheat and Flour correspond as they ought.

3dly, That an allowance to the Baker of 4d. *per* bushel on Flour is equivalent to 3d. *per* bushel on Wheat, and that the bushel of Flour here meant, is an equal quantity or half a bushel of each sort of Wheaten and Household Flour.

4thly, Magistrates may find the number of groats Flour sells for *per* bushel, and suppose Wheat to sell for so many three-pences *per* bushel, and such three-pences, with the allowance made to the Baker on the bushel of Wheat, being added together, will turn out the sum in the table, from which the Affize ought to be set.

Example: suppose Flour to sell for 6s. *per* bushel.

In 6s. are 18 groats.	s.	d.
Eighteen three-pences make	4	6
And suppose the allowance on the bushel of Wheat to the Baker to be as in <i>London</i>	}	1 6
— — — — —		
The said two sums amount toge- ther to	}	6
— — — — —		
		Which

Which is the price at which the Affize from the said price of Flour ought to be set.

Magistrates also, on setting the Affize from the price of Flour, may observe another rule, *viz.*

As the Price of the Peck-loaf of each sort of Bread, opposite the price of the bushel of Wheat in the Affize-table, with the Allowance to the Baker first added thereto, multiplied by 20, will always shew what the Baker receives for each sort of Flour, when made into Bread and baked :

So the price of the Peck-Loaf of Wheaten or Household Bread, opposite the price of the bushel of Wheat before the Allowance to the Baker is added, being multiplied by 20, will shew what the Baker ought to pay for a sack or five bushels of Wheaten or Household Flour, if he buys the same in proportion to the Average-price of Wheat.

And by attending to this rule, and comparing the price of Wheat with the price of Flour as returned, Magistrates may discover, whether the Affize set by the price of Wheat corresponds with the price of Flour.

Yet no general rule can be laid down for fixing the Average-price of Flour, but
what

what may sometimes mislead Magistrates, as Flour of the same denomination is not always and in all places of a like for goodness, and Magistrates cannot discover the quantity of each sort of Flour, which is used in the making of Bread, or the exact quantity of Bread which is made of each sort of Flour.

But when they know the Prices of the three sorts of Wheat, they may at all times strike the Average, as the proportion in quantity between each sort of Wheat is the same one time with another.

The Assize-table in the Statute of the 8th of *Anne*, was only framed and calculated for Assized-Bread; and before the Statute of the 31st of *George II.* no general table for priced Bread was comprized in any Act of Parliament; but in some places such table was framed for Magistrates private Use.

And in the first part of the table, No. 1. in the Statute 31st of *George II.* is a Table framed and calculated for Assized-Bread; and fixing the prices of the several Loaves, shews how their several weights should be varied, and at what each Loaf should be weighed according to its own price, and the price of the bushel of Wheat, with the allowance giving thereon, observing, as near

as may be, the proportion of three and four between Wheaten and Household Bread.

And the second part of the said table No. 1. in the Statute, is a table calculated to ascertain at what price the peck, half-peck and quartern Loaves respectively of Wheaten and Household Bread should always sell, in proportion to each other, and in proportion to the price of the bushel of Wheat, with the allowance given thereon.

And all priced Household Bread is by such table, calculated and ordered to be sold as near as may be, at one fourth less than priced Wheaten Bread.

And the said Assize-tables in the Statute, 3rd George II. were calculated and framed on the following suppositions :

1st, That the Baker may make his Wheaten and Household Bread respectively of such qualities, that three peck-loaves of Wheaten Bread shall be equal in value to four peck-loaves of Household Bread of the same weight, or that three pound of Wheaten Bread shall sell for as much as four pound of Household Bread.

2^{dly}, That Assized Bread shall be always of such weight, as to correspond with the weight of priced Bread, as near as Fractions will allow.

C

And

And the weight of the penny Loaf, of Wheaten or Household Bread, being multiplied by the pence in the peck Loaf of such Bread, will be found to give, as near as may be, the weight of such peck Loaf.

3dly, That taking Wheat at an Average, One bushel thereof *Winchester* measure, *if it be ground, and the Bran be taken thereout,* will make three half-peck Loaves of Wheaten, and three half-peck Loaves of Household Bread, or three pecks of Bread, each to weigh 17 lb. 6 oz. or the whole three pecks together 52 lb. 2 oz. which will yield to the Baker, the price paid for such bushel of Wheat, together with the Magistrates allowance thereon.

Exam-

		s.	d.
Example: suppose the Average-			
price of Wheat to be <i>per</i> bushel	} 4	6	
And the allowance to the Baker	} 1	6	
<i>per</i> bushel — —			
		6	0

At an Assize of 6s. an half-peck
Loaf of Wheaten Bread, weight
8*lb.* 11 oz. is to sell for 1s. 1d. $\frac{3}{4}$

Consequently, 3 of such half-
peck Loaves, weight together 26*lb.*
1 oz. will yield

An half-peck Loaf of Household
Bread of the said weight of 8*lb.*
11 oz. is to sell for 10d. $\frac{3}{4}$

And three half-peck Loaves of
such Household Bread, of the weight
of 26 *lb.* 1 oz. will sell for

6 0

Which exactly makes up the 4s. 6d.
paid for such bushel of Wheat, and also the
Magistrates Allowance of 1s. 6d. thereon.

And the undermentioned TABLES and
INSTRUCTIONS may be of use to Magi-
strates, who shall think fit to set the Assize
of Bread within their respective Jurisdic-
tions.

The FIRST is in TWO PARTS for reducing the PRICES of diverse customary bushels to the price of the Winchester bushel, in places where Grain is sold by any of the customary bushels mentioned in the said Table.

And PART the FIRST thereof

Contains in column, No. 1. the price of the bushel of Corn or Grain *Winchester* measure, from 1s. to 6s. and 9d. and in column, No. 2. the corresponding prices of diverse customary bushels, viz. 8 Gallons 1 Quart, 8 Gallons 2 Quarts, 8 Gallons 3 Quarts, 9 Gallon and 10 Gallon bushels, in shillings, pence, and sixteenth parts of one penny.

And PART the SECOND

Contains in Column, No. 1. the price of the bushel of Corn or Grain, *Winchester* measure, from 7s. to 12s. and 6d. and in column, No. 2. the corresponding prices of the same customary bushels, as under Column, No. 2. in the former part.

USE. The price of the bushel of Grain as sold in the Market, either at 8^G. 1^{Qt}., 8^G. 2^{Qts}., 8^G. 3^{Qts}., 9 Gallon or 10 Gallon measure, being known, look for the nearest price thereto (either under or over, paying no regard to the difference, which can never
be

be full 2*d.*) under the title of prices at that measure ; and in column No. 1. will be found the price of the bushel of Grain, *Winchester* measure, to which the same corresponds, which is to be taken as the Market-price, and the Assize is to be set from the same by that part of the table in the Statute, in which a provision is made for fixing the Assize of Bread from the sort of Grain in question, whatever the same may be.

EXAMPLE. Suppose the price of the bushel of Wheat 9 Gallon measure to be in the Market 4*s.* 9*d.* the nearest price thereto under 9 Gallons in part the first will be found to be 4*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{6}{16}$; and in the same line, looking to the left-hand under No. 1. will be also found 4*s.* 3*d.*—Or, suppose the price of the bushel of Wheat 9 Gallon measure to be in the Market 9*s.* 9*d.* the nearest price thereto under 9 Gallons in the second part, will be found to be 9*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{2}{16}$; and in the same line looking to the right-hand under No. 1. will be also found 8*s.* 9*d.* In the first case proceed to set the Assize from 4*s.* 3*d.* and in the last case from 8*s.* 9*d.* as by the table in the Statute for Bread made of Wheat is ordered And proceed in like manner with regard to all the other prices of customary measures of Wheat, and every other sort of Grain from which Bread is to be made by the Statute.

P A R T

PART the FIRST.

No. 1.

No. 2.

The Price of the
Grain according
to the Legal or
Winchell's Bush-
el, containingThe Corresponding PRICES of diverse
Customary Bushels, containing each

3 Gall.	3 Gall. 1 Qt.	3 Gall. 2 Qts.	3 Gall. 3 Qts.	3 allons	10 Gallons.
s. d.	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts
1 0	1 0 6	1 0 12	1 1 2	1 1 8	1 3 0
1 3	1 3 7	1 3 15	1 4 6	1 4 14	1 6 12
1 6	1 6 9	1 7 2	1 7 11	1 8 4	1 10 8
1 9	1 9 10	1 10 5	1 10 15	1 11 10	2 2 4
2 0	2 0 12	2 1 8	2 2 4	2 3 0	2 6 0
2 3	2 3 13	2 4 11	2 5 8	2 6 6	2 9 12
2 6	2 6 15	2 7 14	2 8 13	2 9 12	3 1 8
2 9	2 10 0	2 11 1	3 0 13	3 1 2	3 5 4
3 0	3 1 2	3 2 4	3 3 6	3 4 8	3 9 0
3 3	3 4 3	3 5 7	3 6 10	3 7 14	4 0 12
3 6	3 7 5	3 8 10	3 9 15	3 11 4	4 4 8
3 9	3 10 6	3 11 13	4 1 3	4 2 10	4 8 4
4 0	4 1 8	4 3 0	4 4 8	4 6 0	5 0 0
4 3	4 4 9	4 6 3	4 7 12	4 9 6	5 3 12
4 6	4 7 11	4 9 6	4 11 15	5 0 12	5 7 8
4 9	4 10 12	5 0 9	5 2 5	5 4 2	5 11 4
5 0	5 1 14	5 3 12	5 5 10	5 7 8	6 3 0
5 3	5 4 15	5 6 15	5 8 14	5 10 14	6 6 12
5 6	5 8 1	5 10 2	6 0 3	6 2 4	6 10 8
5 9	5 11 2	6 1 5	6 3 7	6 5 10	7 2 4
6 0	6 2 4	6 4 8	6 6 12	6 9 0	7 6 0
6 3	6 5 5	6 7 11	6 10 0	7 0 6	7 9 12
6 6	6 8 7	6 10 14	7 1 5	7 3 12	8 1 8
6 9	6 11 8	7 2 17	7 4 9	7 7 3	8 5 4

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PART the SECOND.

No. 2.

No. 1.

The Corresponding PRICES of diverse Customary Butthels, containing each

The Price of the Grain according to the Legal or Winchester Butthel, containing

10 Gallons.	9 Gallons.	8 Gall. 1 Qt.	8 Gall. 2 Qts.	8 Gall. 1 Qt.	8 Gall.
s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d. 16 parts	s. d.
8 9 0	7 10 8	7 7 14	7 5 4	7 2 10	7 0
9 0 12	8 1 14	7 11 2	7 8 7	7 5 11	7 3
9 4 8	8 5 4	8 2 7	7 11 10	7 8 13	7 6
9 8 4	8 8 10	8 5 11	8 2 13	7 11 14	7 9
10 0 0	9 0 0	8 9 0	8 6 0	8 3 0	8 0
10 3 12	9 3 6	9 0 4	8 9 3	8 6 1	8 3
10 7 8	9 6 12	9 3 9	9 0 6	8 9 3	8 6
10 11 4	9 10 2	9 6 13	9 3 9	9 0 4	8 9
11 3 0	10 1 8	9 10 2	9 6 12	9 3 6	9 0
11 6 12	10 4 14	10 1 6	9 9 15	9 6 7	9 3
11 10 8	10 8 4	10 4 11	10 1 2	9 9 9	9 6
12 2 4	10 11 10	10 7 15	10 4 5	10 0 10	9 9
12 6 0	11 3 0	10 11 4	10 7 8	10 3 12	10 0
12 9 12	11 6 6	11 2 8	10 10 11	10 6 13	10 3
13 1 8	11 9 12	11 5 13	11 1 14	10 9 15	10 6
13 5 4	12 1 2	11 9 1	11 5 1	11 1 6	10 9
13 9 0	12 4 8	12 0 6	11 8 4	11 4 2	11 0
14 0 12	12 7 14	12 3 10	11 11 7	11 7 3	11 3
14 4 8	12 11 4	12 6 13	12 2 10	11 10 5	11 6
14 8 4	13 2 10	12 10 3	12 5 13	12 1 6	11 9
15 0 0	13 6 0	13 1 8	12 9 0	12 4 8	12 0
15 3 12	13 9 6	13 4 12	13 0 3	12 7 9	12 3
15 7 8	14 0 12	13 8 1	13 3 6	12 10 11	12 6

When Magistrates are rightly informed what Measures are used in their respective Markets from which they set the Assize of Bread, if they are not comprehended in the above TABLE, they may easily cause proper tables to be made, shewing how the prices of such measures correspond with the prices of 8 Gallons or Winchester measure; the Assize being by the Statute of 31st Geo. II. at all times and in all places to be set from that measure.

And the TABLE on the other side with the INSTRUCTIONS will shew what proportion Wheats of the first, second, and third sort, or price, bear to each other from 1s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. the bushel Winchester measure, in order that the Assize of Bread may be duly set from the Average or Medium-price thereof.

When

When the best Wheat is returned at 1 6 the 2d Sort should be 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ the 3d Sort should be 1 3													
When at	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	Ditto	—	2 9	—	Ditto	—	2 6
Ditto	—	—	—	—	4 6	—	Ditto	—	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Ditto	—	3 9
Ditto	—	—	—	—	6 0	—	Ditto	—	5 6	—	Ditto	—	5 0
Ditto	—	—	—	—	7 6	—	Ditto	—	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Ditto	—	6 3
Ditto	—	—	—	—	9 0	—	Ditto	—	8 3	—	Ditto	—	7 6
Ditto	—	—	—	—	10 6	—	Ditto	—	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Ditto	—	8 9
Ditto	—	—	—	—	12 0	—	Ditto	—	11 0	—	Ditto	—	10 0
Ditto	—	—	—	—	13 6	—	Ditto	—	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Ditto	—	11 3

Where-

Where-ever the Markets are regular, these proportions will at all times be nearly found. And where they are not, Magistrates having the price of the first sort returned to them, may supply the other two; but it will be better, if possible, to have all three returned.

And when Magistrates set an Affize from one price only, and supply the rest, it will be necessary for them to take care that they have a return before them of the price of a sufficient quantity of such sort.

For instance: Suppose they were to supply the want of a return of the second and third sorts of Wheat, from the price of Wheat of the first or best sort, no quantity less than 60 Quarters in Cities and great Towns should be admitted, to supply the same between *April* and *November*; because designing persons may find it worth their while, and buy a less quantity at an higher price than the Market-price to impose on the Publick, and make gain to themselves by keeping up the price of Bread. And no quantity less than 100 quarters should be admitted to supply the same between *November* and *April*; Wheat during that period, being in greater plenty at Market than in the other period of time abovementioned.

And

(19)

And in the T A B L E* following at one View may be found the Average or Middle-Price of the First, Second, and Third Sorts of Wheat, the best being from 1s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. the Bushel, viz.

* Note: This Table is framed on the rule laid down, page 3, that is, it supposeth one bushel of the best, one of the second, and two of the third sort of Wheat always in the Market.

D 2

Best

(20)

Best Price

s.	d.		s.	d.	16 parts
1	6	Average is	1	4	2
1	9	_____	1	6	3
2	0	_____	1	9	8
2	3	_____	2	0	3
2	6	_____	2	2	14
2	9	_____	2	5	9
3	0	_____	2	8	4
3	3	_____	2	10	15
3	6	_____	3	1	10
3	9	_____	3	4	5
3	0	_____	3	7	0
4	3	_____	3	9	11
4	6	_____	4	0	6
4	9	_____	4	3	1
5	0	_____	4	5	12
5	3	_____	4	8	7
5	6	_____	4	11	2
5	9	_____	5	1	13
6	0	_____	5	4	8
6	3	_____	5	7	3
6	6	_____	5	9	14
6	9	_____	6	0	9
7	0	_____	6	3	4
7	3	_____	6	5	15
7	6	_____	6	8	10
7	9	_____	6	11	5
8	0	_____	7	2	0
8	3	_____	7	4	11
8	6	_____	7	7	6
8	9	_____	7	10	1
9	0	_____	8	0	12
9	3	_____	8	3	7
9	6	_____	8	6	2
9	9	_____	8	8	13
10	0	_____	8	11	8
10	3	_____	9	2	3
10	6	_____	9	4	14
10	9	_____	9	7	9
					Best

(21)

	s.	d.		s.	d.	16 parts
Best Price.	11	0	Average is	9	10	4
	11	3	_____	10	0	15
	11	6	_____	10	3	10
	11	9	_____	10	6	5
	12	0	_____	10	9	0
	12	3	_____	10	11	11
	12	6	_____	11	2	6
	12	9	_____	11	5	1
	13	0	_____	11	7	12
	13	3	_____	11	10	7
	13	6	_____	12	1	2

To these Averages the Allowance to the Baker is to be added; and the Bushel hereby meant is the *Winchester* Bushel, from which the Table in the Statute is calculated. And when it happens that the Average is not to be exactly found in the Table in the Statute, which it seldom will, proceed according to the Instance herein before given in regard to 6s. 10d. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Page the 6th, remembering the Exception in Page the 7th.

Note : The AVERAGE by the above Table is always exactly 43-48th parts of the BEST price; that is, about 8-9ths, for 43 multiplied by nine gives 387, and 48 multiplied by eight gives 384, so that 8-9ths will do very well for common use.

F I N I S.